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PRETTY good three cent Journal,

IT was Mayor Sulivan who began the campaign of personal abuse.

THE city assessor is prepared to give information in regard to the increase of

Ir you wish to know whether your own taxes have been increased call at the assessor's office and inquire.

DEMOCRATS in this city confess, i confidence, that Mayor Sullivan is doomed candidate. It is in the air.

CINCINNATI has decided not to have May music festival next year. A good reason why this city should have one.

IF Mayor Sullivan could have had his way Ohio street would not now be one of the finest and most popular thoroughfares in the city.

It is quite evident that Jay Gould' health is seriously impaired, and that he would prolong his life he will have to lay off business cares.

A STAMP placed within the square surrounding the eagle at the head of the Republican ticket means a vote for the straight Republican ticket.

Ir will take lots of palaver to bring man into line who feels that the De mocracy is responsible for the increased taxes imposed upon his home.

THE Sentinel complains that the Journal makes no attempt to defend Mr. Herod against its dirty charges. Of course not: he needs no defense.

THE Sentinel's mud-slinging campaign is such a dreadful failure that even that callous organ is obviously ashamed of it and would like to know how to let go.

MAYOR SULLIVAN is strongly in favor of asphalt pavements-except on Ohio street, where he owns property and signed a remonstrance against paving.

THE reduction of the public debt during September to the extent of \$15,-286,426 is doing very well for a bankrupt treasury and a ruined financial system.

THE campaign has reached the stage where men who are not in politics can have a great influence among their associates by putting in a word both in and

out of season. BOULANGER'S political testament, as the farewell letter is called which h wrote the day before committing suieide, is like the man-shallow, sensational, superficial and selfish.

STANFORD University has been formally opened with appropriate ceremonies, and the students have adopted a college yell. The latter is an indispensable requisite of high class institutions

IF Mayor Sullivan and Judge Ayres could hear the comments that are made on the streets on their attempt to injure the reputation of a fellow-attorney, they would realize that they had committed a fatal blunder.

Onio street is one of the most important thoroughfares of the city, yet Mayor Sullivan signed a remonstrance against asphalting it because he owned property on the street. What kind of public spirit is this?

THOSE excellent gentlemen in New York whose exclusive politics is devotion to the political fortunes of Mr. Cleveland are not agreed upon the the American Economist has compared course they shall pursue in the election this year. Some of them maintain that the election of Mr. Flower will finish | tariff was imposed to give revenue only, | delphia as the place of holding the Gen-

support the Tammany ticket. Others believe that, should Mr. Flower be elected, he will push to the front as a presidential aspirant and crowd Mr. Cleveland out, while the defeat of Flower and Tammany would cripple Hill and prepare the way for Mr. Cleveland's friends to secure the New York delegation. Harper's Weekly will support Mr. Fassett, whose qualifications for the office that paper pronounces all that can be required.

#### A PLAGRANT ABUSE.

The Journal yesterday called attention to the fact that employes of the city engineer's office have been and are doing a large amount of outside work, for which they receive extra pay. These employes are paid by the month and their time belongs to the city. If they have time to do outside work, it shows that there are too many of them and that the force should be reduced. The condition of the city's finances will not justify the employment of a force in the engineer's office so large that they can give a considerable portion of their time to outside work, done in time paid for by the city. During the last year of Denny's administration the city engineer's office cost \$3,596.46; the controller's estimate for next year calls for \$17,-670. Following is the itemized schedule of expenses which accompanied the controller's estimate:

Salaries per Month. For the months of September, October, November, December, April, May, June, July and Au-Principal assistant engineer..... Two assistant engineers at \$100 each .... Assistant estimate clerk..... Four inspectors, at \$60 each. Two transit and levelmen, at \$65 each ..

Total per month...... \$1,365 For the months of January, February and March,

Two rodmen, at \$65 each.....

Two draughtsmen, at \$70 each.....

Principal assistant engineer..... Two assistant engineers, at \$100 each... Chief clerk..... Estimate clerk..... Chief inspector.
Two rodmen, at \$65 each.
Two axmen, at \$65 each. Two chainmen, at \$65 each..... Two draughtsmen, at \$70 each..... Total..... \$1,125 Miscellaneous Expenses. Hire of horses for engineering corps,.... parding of city horses, twelve months .. Repairs to wagons.
Repairs to field instruments.
Stakes.
Stationery and drawing material.....

Office furniture and fixtures..... Recapibulation. Nine months, at \$1,365.....\$12,285 Total.....\$17,670

This shows eighteen men during nine months of the year and fourteen during the rest of the time, not including the engineer himself, whose salary is \$1,800 a year. This is little enough for a competent city engineer, but the other expenses of his office are exorbitant.

We think it will not be disputed that this employment of a small army of assistants and subordinates in the city engineer's office is opposed to the spirit of the charter. It was the intention of the charter to do away with partisan jobbery and favoritism, to abolish "soft snaps," and to place the administration of city affairs on an economical business basis. Yet here we have the expenses of one office increased in a single year from \$3,596 to \$17,670 and the employes multiplied to such an extent that they are able to give a large part of their time to doing outside work in time paid for by the city. This is done to make places for party pets, and it is done in violation, not only of the spirit, but of the letter, of the law. The charter did not intend that employes in the city engineer's office should be appointed for political reasons. Section 45 makes it the duty of the Mayor to call monthly meetings of the heads of departments,

and says: Records shall be kept of such meetings above provided for, and rules and regulations shall be adopted thereat for the administration of the affairs of the city departments, which regulations shall prescribe a common and systematic method of applicants for office, position and promotion, and of selecting, appointing and pro-moting those found to be best fitted, except in the Department of Public Safety.

without regard to political opinions or

The evident intent of this provision was to place all the departments and offices of the city government, except that of Public Safety, on a civil-service basis. It makes it the duty of the Mayor to see that civil-service rules in regard to appointments are adopted and followed in all the departments of the city government except that of Public Safety. The object was to prevent the employment of any person for political opinions or services. The duty which this section devolves on the Mayor has been persistently neglected. No such rules have been adopted. On the contrary, the city engineer's office has been filled with supernumeraries appointed for political reasons, and in such numbers that their time is not half employed. This has been done in open violation of Section 45 of the charter. If that section had been complied with the door would have been closed against the employment of persons for political reasons, and the city engineer's office would not be crowded with employes who have abundant time for outside work.

THE TRUTH ABOUT PRICES. A year ago the Democratic and freetrade organ and orator were predicting what increased prices people would be obliged to pay because of the passage of the McKinley law. Pages of computations were given showing the per cent. over the then prices the consumer would be compelled to pay. The free-trade orator mingled his tears with his prophecy as he foretold and bewailed the deprivation which the McKinley law would | It was claimed by some of the annual bring upon the people. Thousands who cannot get rid of the idea that the higher the duty on foreign goods the higher the price, believed these free-trade bishops failed to fix definitely statements and did not vote or voted with the Democracy. Now that we have had nearly a year of the McKinley law the retail prices of fifty-six articles in common use for the year 1857, when the

fallacy of the free-trade predictions and claims. It is not essential to give the entire list, but a few comparisons taken from the Economist are given below:

1857. | Oct. | Sept. 1891. 20.1212 13.9314 12.90 

 Salt, per bbi.
 20.12½
 13.93¼
 12.90

 Shoes.
 5.84
 3.15
 3.06

 Sugar, granulated.
 .19¼
 .09½
 .05¼

 Tin milk-pan
 .37¼
 .17½
 .15½

 Ticking, yard.
 .35½
 .18¾
 .17

 Wash-tub.
 1.20
 .65
 .65

 Wooden buckets.
 .45
 .22
 .20½

 Woolen clothing.
 24.00
 14.50
 14.25

These are samples not selected because the decline has been greater on them than on the rest, but are chosen to give articles in all departments named. There is but one article in the whole list the price of which is higher than a year ago, and that is the much-mourned pearl button, which cut so great a figure in the tearful predictions of last year about increased prices. The retail price of pearl buttons was 2 cents higher last Septem-

ber than a year earlier. In addition to getting the prices for comparison the Economist sent circulars to retailers in every State asking their views regarding prices. It says that all of the replies received were to the effect that manufactured goods used by the mass of people were never so cheap as at the present time. Extracts from a number of these letters are given, one of which, from the report of Simeon Bæger, of Bay, Gasconade county, Missouri, is

copied, as follows: I am a dealer in general merchandise. such as is kept in a general store in the country, and I must say that in all the twenty-nine years that I have been doing business, goods never sold any cheaper than to-day, and produce never higher, with the exception of war prices. The Mc-Kinley bill is a blessing to the farmer; he gets more for his produce, and buys a great deal cheaper. If anybody wants goods made in another country, let him pay for

Another says that "the people are getting better posted every day, and they cannot be fooled again as they were last fall by the cry of extortion and robbery."

The foregoing list of prices will repay a careful examination by those who are seeking the truth regarding the results of the protection policy in this country. They show, first, that the prices of manufactured goods in most general use are from 35 to 60 per cent. cheaper now than during the free trade era of 1857, the larger part being nearly 50 per cent. lower-that is, a dollar now will buy as much as two would purchase in 1857. They show, secondly, that prices last September under the McKinley law, which is the most perfect protective tariff that was ever devised, are lower than in October, 1890, when the McKinley law went into effect. The prices are a conclusive argument in themselves.

#### SULLIVAN'S BALOON ORGAN.

The Champion of Right and Freedom, "the official organ of the Licensed Saloon-keepers' League of Indiana," comes to the rescue of the imperiled Sullivan cause this week with a series of appeals which show that it means business. The following demand for "an economical business man's administration" doubtless has in view that economy which permits favored saloon-keepers to sell seven days in the week when they pay a license for six only, and to sell on public holidays when prohibited from so doing: Honest government is what the people of Indianapolis want. An economical busmess man's government has been what the Sullivan administration has given the city, and its policy will be carried out for the next two years.

Why saloon-keepers should "work day and night" for the election of the Sullivan combine is declared in the following

There is no dodging, shirking or equivocating about the issue now. It's a screen law for Indianapolis in case the Republicans are successful. The saloon men know their enemy. Now is the time to work. A nefarious screen law will ruin the liquor

trade in this city. Fearing that the foregoing is not sufficiently strenuous, and that the saloonkeepers will not sufficiently realize the desperate straits into which the Sullivan combine has fallen, a second appeal is made in a paragraph immediately following the one quoted above, which reads as follows:

The saloon men of Indianapolis should work now night and day for the election of a Democratic Council when the Journal openly advocates a screen law, and a councilman-at-large promises a temperance committee that a screen law will be introduced in case the Republicans are success-

If the Champion of Right and Freedom were published daily instead of weekly, it would, in its zeal, at least, claim precedence to the chief Democratic organ, the Evening News, as a promoter of the cause of Sullivan and diversified reform.

### A CHURCH QUARREL.

Readers of the Journal may have noticed from the dispatches that there is a general conference of the Evangelical Association sitting at Philadelphia as well as in this city. This is the result of a controversy which will probably result in a permanent schism of the body. The controversy grows out of a difference of construction on a point of church government or administration. The discipline of the association provides that the bishops and the General Conference are to name the time and place of the next session of the conference, but if there be no bishop present and the conference itself takes no action, the oldest annual conference in the association shall perform the duty and notify the other conferences. At the last General Conference the bishops and the conference designated the time of meeting, and authorized the board of publication in Cleveland, O., to fix the place. The board selected Indianapolis. conferences that this action was irregular and illegal, and as the General Conference and the place of the next meeting, that duty devolved on the oldest annual conference. But here again there is a controversy, for the Pennsylvania Conference and the Ohio Conference both claim to be the oldest, and one decided on Philathe Hill regency, and thus remove the chief obstacle to Mr. Cleveland in New chief obstacle to M

there are two general conferences in session at the same time, each claiming to be the legal one. The one in session in this city embraces most of the annual conferences in the association, and is called the majority conference, while the one at Philadelphia is designated the minority conference. Trivial as the controversy may appear to an outsider, it may result in a disruption of the association, and, in this event, would probably lead to prolonged litigation for possession of the church property. Such a result would be regrettable. It would be much wiser for the association to adjust the controversy or submit the matters in dispute to arbitration.

SECRETARY FOSTER is congratulating himself on the success of his bond-redemption scheme and on the fact that so much money has been put in circulation. Being asked to what he attributed the fact that the money market has been s easy when everybody was expecting

stringency, the Secretary replied: To the reduction of the surplus in th treasury. It had no business there. The people have a right to all the money there is, except what may be needed to adminis-ter the affairs of the government. The condition of the country is healthiest when the amount lying idle in the government's vaults is not much in excess of current needs. As it is, in spite of decreased revenues and a reduced balance, we have been able to send from New York and Washing ton to the West, where money is mos needed, \$32,000,000 in the nine months o this year, as against a total of only \$22,-000,000 in the whole of last year. There are a hundred millions more in the people's pockets than there was last year. This is surely something to rejoice at and not to worry over.

ONE of the Kansas papers which turned in with the People's party and now seems sorry about it, tells another Alli ance organ that its talk about "the sub sidized gold-bug press" is rank idiocy, and that no one with a particle of experience believes that any considerable newspaper of the two old parties is influenced by Wall-street money. The Leavenworth Times is correct. The only pa per that appears to have been subsidized recently is the Macune Alliance organ of Washington. The publisher "bor rowed" \$3,000 of Mr. Calhoun, a railroad president, who wanted to be United States Senator from Georgia, and in return for the loan the Macune paper urged the Alliance members of the Leg islature to vote for Calhoun, but the greater part of them did not.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Did Mayor Sullivan sign the remon strance against asphalting Ohio street himself, or did some person sign his name by

INQUIRER. He signed it with his own hand, as any person familiar with his signature car see by reference to the records in the city clerk's office. Not only did he sign the remonstrance, but he threatened to take the floor and speak against the improvement in the Council, and only refrained from doing so when he found that he could not possibly defeat the or-

It has been discovered that Mr. Flow er, of New York, has adopted a coat o arms after the custom of the English no bility, and the New York Advertises and other papers are having a good deal of fun over this exhibition of snobbery. That sort of thing is not popular in this

COMMENTING on the political situation in Ohio, the Louisville Courier-Journa says: "Unfortunately the Democrats are torn by internal quarrels, and as this seems to be with the Republicans a year of peace, the Democrats may fail to carry the State." We think it possible they

THE most promising feature of the present city campaign is that the "best citizens," who are sometimes inclined to stand back and criticise the efforts of others, are taking an active part in the proceedings this year, and they are working for the Republican ticket, too.

So FAR as the record shows the campaign of personal abuse against Mr. Herod was inaugurated by the high-minded Sullivan. He set it going very soon after Mr. Herod's nomination, and his organs are now pushing it vigorously.

THE Democracy often finds it tempo rarily profitable to have no fixed principles, but when it attempts to evade the issue in Ohlo it makes a mistake. The people there do not admire the fence-roosting policy.

THE News now pleads that all politics and partyism be put away. The News is an "independent" paper which indorsed the whole Democratic ticket before a Republican candidate had been

THE city authorities insulted th workingmen by permitting the saloon to stand wide open on Labor day. Wil they defy the law in the same manner on election day?

Ir this is a business administration le us have one that is not.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. The Insolence of Power. "This is no laundry," said the editor.

"Laundry!" repeated the poet. "That is what I said. And, such being case, why should you bring in your weak swash?" In Darkest Africa. "How dare you be so familiar, sir?" asked the

camel, whose back had been rather violently stroked by the elephant. "Just thought I'd touch your hump for luck," answered the elephant. "I expect to tackle the tiger this evening." The Cook's Lady Love. The charm that she has cast on me

Is something simply awful;

My heart burns for her with a love Warm as a new-baked waffle. The Frenchest coffee's not more clear Than are ber deep brown eyes; Her lips are red as the inter-Ior of cherry pies.

Though with a little spice of sauce Dame Nature has endowed her. Her heart's as pure and free from guile As Fakely's Baking-powder -which is warranted free from Alum, Ammonia, Paris Green, Terra Alba and the like

deleterious substances, 25c. Grocers and Druggists. [eod d&w f\*nrm ly.] THERE are advertisements and advertisements. If you want a "display" no device of rhetoric should be spared to make it en-

appropriate. But if you wish to write a want" the case is different. The highest art with such an "ad." is to make it short. Say what you have to say in the fewest possible words. It is surprising how much meaning can be expressed with half the verbiage of ordinary use. People accustomed to writing telegrams know what this means. If you have a house to rent give only the necessary facts-location, number of rooms, rent, etc. It is superfluous to say that it is "elegant," or "neat," or "beautiful," or "desirable." Would-be renters will find that out for themselves. If you want a housemaid or if you are a cook in search of employment, you can say all that is necessary in two lines quite as well as in three. If you have a want of any sort you cannot do better than to advertise it briefly or at ength in the Sunday Journal.

THORNTON MURRELL, a colored citizen of Barren county, Kentucky, and former slave of Jesse P. Murrell, has started a movement to erect a monument to the memory of his former master, who was in his lifetime a very popular and successful school-teacher.

#### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

CARL SCHURZ has resigned his place as American director of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, to take effect on the st of January next.

REV. MARY L. LEGGETT, the new pastor of the Unitarian Church at Green Harbor, Marshfield, Mass., has just closed a successful three years' pastorate at Beatrice,

THE health of Prince Bismarck is now said to be excellent. A German who visited him recently said that the ex-Chancellor spent more than two hours in the saddle on one day, and more than four hours in riding over his estate in a carriage on the following day. THE Hon. W. W. Henry, a grandson of

Patrick Henry, attends the church (St. John's) in Richmond, Va., where the latter delivered the speech that made his name famous. The seat on which the orator stood when he cried "Give me liberty or give me death" is still shown to visitors. THE Duke of Cambridge is one of the best known old boys in London, and there is hardly a soldier, policeman or backman in town who is not acquainted with the rosy-gilled and white-haired two-bottle man, who has never been over popular with the officers of the army because he would persist in being a fussy friend of the sol-

MME. DE VARIOLA, who is still living in France, nursed soldiers on the field of Waterloo. She was born in March, 1793, and spent the day of the battle with her father and sister in the old Bry wind-mill, near St. Armand, where he had bought property. Mme. De Variola married a Spaniard, who, dying, left her poor. She was once a friend of the ex-Empress Engenie. RUBENSTEIN, who is in Dresden seeking the necessary quiet in which to complete his new oratorio, was induced to touch a piano for a few minutes at a musicale in that city. A young gentleman, either En-

glish or American, said to him with a patronizing smile: "Well, you play very well." With the gravest manner, and not the slightest tinge of sarcasm, Rubenstein bowed low and replied: "I thank you very much for your encouragement." Ar one time Browning was arguing the question of his wife's superiority to his own with Miss Iza Blagden, the friend who was dearest to ithem both. Browning protested thus: "But no, dearest Iza, the simple truth is that she was the poet and I

the clever person by comparison. Remember her limited experience of all kinds and what she made of it. Remember, on the other hand, how my uninterrupted health, and strength, and practice with the world nas helped me." GEORGE ELIOT, Florence Nightingale, Mrs. and Miss Fawett were mentioned by Sir Henry Parkes in moving his femalesuffrage resolution in New South Wales recently as fine specimens of intellectual Whereupon a member inquiringly named Mrs. Annie Besant. "Certainly,

replied the veteran Premier, "I include Mrs. Besant." "And Sarah Bernhardt!" queried malicious Oppositionist. That was too much for the House, and there was a general roar of laughter. Sir Henry smiled too, but shook his head. THE young King of Spain bade farewell to his nurse, Maximina Palazuela, a short time ago. For five years and a half she was with his youthful Majesty day and night. The little fellow was so strongly attached to her that it was feared that it would endanger his health. To make the parting

easier, the nurse left Madrid on the day that the court departed for San Sebastian. She is to receive a comfortable pension from the royal treasury. A considerable sum f money was also given to the woman's husband, who is a carpenter. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, the famous freak, the enormously fat man of Philadelphia, is dead. He was thirty-six years old and measured five feet around the chest, while his enormous stomach distended seven feet | Indianapolis Sun (Independent)

circumference. Otherwise than whale-like belly, Williams appeared to be like other men. His immense girth did not seem greatly to disturb him. Although on some occasions he gave symptoms of pos-sessing the appetite of two ordinary men. yet usually he had a hard enough time of it trying to earn the meal of one. THE late President Grevy, of France, had

a benign sweetness of expression that was almost saintlike, but there was little of the saint in his private life. It was not until the child of his mistress had reached the age of fourteen that he made her mother his lawful wife. Mme. Grevy was of lowly origin. Her real social status in her unwedded days was kept a secret after she became the lady of the Elysce, but it was generally supposed that she was the cook of the Grevy household before she became intimate with the future President.

QUEEN VICTORIA and the ex-Empress Eugenie are very fond of each other. Eugenie is now at Farnborough, near Aldershot, and she wants the Queen to come and visit her there. Both ladies are said to be connoisseurs in funerals and all that pertains to these lugubrious ceremonies, and therefore when they get together they can indulge in a great deal of congenial conversation and mingle their tears pleasantly. Eugenie is very proud, and insists upon having the crest and motto of her husband with a big "N" on her barness and on the rugs with which she goes to drive. Eugenie is very fond of the Princess Beatrice's children. She has willed all her available funds to the Princess Beatrice. to be settled upon her and her alone. Princess Henry of Battenberg is not to get one penny thereof.

#### What a Bushel of Wheat Will Buy. merican Cheese-maker.

A bushel of wheat will buy more com modities consumed by the farmer now than at any time in the history of this country from the time of Christopher Columbus. At one time during the war a bushel of wheat sold for \$2.90, or could be exchanged for five yards of muslin. To-day a bushel of wheat will buy ten yards of as good muslin. At that time a bushel of wheat, worth \$2,90, would buy tifteen pounds of sugar; now it will buy twenty-one pounds of better sugar than people used in those

# In Need of Paregoric.

"Having alienated and driven out all leading men of free mind, having repelled and insulted the younger generation, convicted of treason to the industrial interests of the common wealth in the surpreme hour of trial, yet writhing in agony from the mighty blow dealt them last November." etc.-What Harvard sophomore got up the platform of the Massachusetts Democracy. anyhowi

### Fee-Grabbers Need an Alibi,

Last Thursday night all the stores of a little town in Buchanan county were robTHE "RULE OR RUIN" POLICY

As Exemplified by Sullivan and His Friends in Their Personal Attacks.

Indignation Among the Legal Fraternity-Not the Mayor's First Experience-Records Spirited Away.

Mayor Sullivan's minor organ, which is now pitched in a very low key, did not bring forth a fresh supply of mud yesterday, but, instead, produced some more of Judge Ayres's "documents" in the effort to prove false the plain and simple statement of the Laughlin will case. The kernel of its article is contained in this paragraph: The statement that after Nancy Laughlin's death the husband and sons "went to Mr. Herod, the family attorney, with an agreed case," and that "the court set the will aside without controversy," is utterly false. When Billy Herod made his statement to the Journal he evidently did not suppose that the Sentinel had copies of all the original papers in this case in its posses-sion and could disprove it so readily.

First, let it be stated that the Journal has neither asked nor received from Mr. Herod any information or advice about this case. It has not bothered him about any of the Sullivan-Ayers-Sentinel mud. Further, let it be stated, that when the Journal said that Laughlin and the Hunters went to Mr. Herod with an agreed case to set the will aside, it told the truth. This was the case of John Laughlin vs. James B. Hunter et al. The further "documents" which the Sentinel produced yesterday were the answer of the grandchildren through their guardian and the answer of one of the children, filed a month afterwards, when the question was not upon setting the will aside, but up the partition of the property. In this the Hunter heirs set up the claim that certain lands owned by their mother at the time of her death had been purchased by her during their minority with money left them by their father, and that her ownership in them was simply a trust. This matter was also court made the partition and the court's action was taken without controversy. The Sentinel yesterday mentioned Hill & Richardson as attorneys for the Hunter heirs. This was none other than Judge Ralph Hill, of the firm of Lamb & Hill, than whom no lawyers in Indianapolis stand any higher.

"My recollection of that case," said Judge Hill to a Journal reporter yesterday, "had passed out of mind until I saw the name of our old firm at Columbus mentioned this morning. There was no suggestion of fraud or sharp peactice or anything else peculiar about it at the time that would serve to keep it in memory. In nearly all legal petitions, answers, etc., allegations are made that sound very terrible to people outside of the legal fraternity, but they are usually a part of the 'legal verbiage.' The only controversy that I recall in this case was upon the claim that the widow Laughlin purchased part of this property with trust funds and held it in trust, and this controversy was compromised before the court heard the case. I have here an old private docket in which I find a minute of the case, showing that our papers were filed in the March

term of 1871, and that in the July term there was a partition by agreement. "Did it ever occur to you, Judge," was asked, "that there was anything unprofessional or otherwise discreditable in Mr. Herod's conduct in this case?"

"Why, not the slightest," replied Judge Hill. "I never heard a word against him." "What do you think of this effort to twist legitimate law practice into something disreputable?" "It is exceedingly small and contemptible," replied Judge Hill, with a look of scorn. "I'm sorry to have bothered you in so

small a matter that it seems hardly worthy of defense-'The best defense," interrupted Judge ill. "is to show the small and contemptible nature of the charges." Judge Hill is not by any means the only lawyer whose indignation has been aroused by the dirty campaign Sullivan, Ayers and the Sentinel have gone into. Judge Ayres's work in going to Columbus to dig up this silly stuff has been a common topic among attorneys for a couple of days. The defense he offers to his friends at the bar is that he went as the Sentinel's attorney, and therefore it is all right. It does not seem to have occurred to him to have applied this rule of professional ethics in the talse charges against Herod. The effect of

this disreputable warfare upon the public may be fairly judged from this note, addressed to Mr. Herod by one of the most prominent attorneys of the city: Dear Neighbor-I did not read the papers this morning, as, though Sunday, I was so much interested in the law of the case I am to argue in the morning I commenced at once to read my books. Being through, I took up the papers, and am astounded and abashed at the Democratic editorial. When it comes to this method of warfare it is worse than savagery. As you know, I am a busy man, but now I say to you, I will postpone, even break, almost any professional ap-pointment to denounce this method of politics. I am at your command for any service until the

Dare The Mayor Deny It?

A few days ago the Sun published its belief that Mayor Eullivan was in no way responsible for the mud throwing that was indulged in by the Democrotic fiddles, with Mr. Herod as a target. Thursday the Journal said:

"The Sun probably believes this. But the proof is conclusive that Sullivan himself is a prime mover in this work. He first began to circulate the stories, and his closest and most confidential friend, Judge A. C. Ayres, has been over at Columbus looking through the court records there in the hope of finding a basis for more material of the same sort. All the records he asked for were shown him, but he was disappointed in them and has been able to turn up only such silly efforts as that of yesterday. Should anybody hesitate to believe that Judge Avres would engage in this sort of work they are respectfully referred to Joseph Graham, Mayor of Columbus; F. M. Stevens, a prominent mer-chant of Columbus; David Enig, a well-known Democratic attorney of Columbus, and Judge N. R. Keys, to all of whom Judge Ayres confided his mission of 'hunting up Billy Herod's record.' Judge Keys and others discouraged him, and he was told before he began that he would find nothing in Mr. Herod's record that would do Sullivan any good."

The Sun published what it did without authority from Mayor Sullivan. Knowing the Mayor and believing in his honesty, purity and integrity, it felt warranted in making the statement contained in these columns. It could not by any turn of the mind bring itself to believe that Mayor Sallivan would stoop so low and prostrate himself so completely in the political mire, as to be a party to the contemptible and brutal attempt to gain official place at the expense of the character of his political opponent, a man who has lived and been respected in this community for years, it is loath to believe the Journal's statement even now, and it urges Judge Sullivan to clear himself of the charge so directly made. There is no greater scoundtel lives than the assassin of character. Such villainy is becoming too common in politics of late, and he who is the instigator of the shameful attacks is just as guilty as the person who delivers the blow. Judge Sullivan is well known in this community. Even his political enemies have had faith in his honesty of purpose and integrity. He has always been considered a good citizen and an able man. His name has never been defaced by political filth or party trickery. It is difficult to believe that he would so belittle himself as to encourage the disreputable work of those whose only ammunition in this campaign is vilification and personal abuse, despite the fact that the Journal appears to know what it is talking about. Judge Sullivan owes it to him-self, to his friends, and to the good and true men of his party to deny the charge, and the Sun will be glad to give him space in which to

Looks Like a Conspiracy. Ever since last Monday, when the Sentinel pub-

lished its first attack upon Mr. Herod, substanti-

ated only by what purported to be the testimony

of the poor wretch, Baumueller's paramour, in the libel suit of Richter vs. The Sentinel, attorneys and reporters have been trying to turn up the records of the case, but they have mysteriously disappeared from the county clerk's office. Possibly this disappearance may be accounted for by the fact that County Clerk John R. Wilson, Chairman Thomas Taggart, of the Democratic committee, Sterling R. Holt, editors Morss, of the Sentinel, and other Democratic managers held a secret conference last Saturday, at which it was determined which

out of the Journal's way, and no explanation has ever been gotten from him. His deputy, Manning. offers this: "Mr. Wilson had a request from Mr. Winter for the papers, and tried to find them, but failed. He then told me to look everywhere that it is possible they can be. I have examined every place about the office, but I could not find the papers nor any receipt for them. I don't believe they have ever been returned to the office since the trial. At least they are not to be found

about here."
The question naturally arises, where did the Sentinel get its alleged "recordsi" Not the Mayor's First Effort.

This is not Mayor Sullivan's first experience in the business of character assassination. He had a taste of it in defending the Sentinel in its libel suit arising out of the infamous charge it published touching Mr. Blaine's domestic relations in 1884. Not long ago he was reminiscing on this subject and telling what a wonderful man Turple was, "We introduced a lot of interrogatories in our answer," said the Mayor, "for Biaine to answer. Of course, he didn't want to answer them. He was guilty, and couldn't answer them without losing his case. Judge woods ruled them out on the ground that the State practice admitting them did not go in the federal courts. Then Turple happened to think of an old rule of chancery practice under which we could get the questions into court, and he walked the floor one afternoon and dictated the document without hesitating on a word. It made three or four columns in the Sentinel, and was a wonderful thing; you ought to read it.
That settled Blaine. He didn't dare answer
those questions, and dropped the suit."

FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Indiana Normal Training College Established -Aims and Regulations.

The work of teacher-training, begun by Dr. Gilbert three years ago, is to be prosecuted under new auspices with more vigor. For its general direction an institution has been founded, styled the Indiana Normal Training College, which is under the control of a board of regents, divided into three classes, each class serving three years. The board consists of the following wellknown gentlemen: Dr. James H. Smart, president Purdue University; Dr. Coulter, president State University; Dr. Stott, president Franklin College; Dr. John, president DePauw University; Dr. Butler, president Butler University; Hon. Clem Stude-baker, of South Bend; Hon. N. T. DePauw, of New Albany; Rev. A. N. Hawkins, of Logansport; Rev. C. E. Morgan, of Wabash; Rev. J. A. Milburn, Rev. H. A. Buchtel, Rev. D. R. Lucas, Prof. L. H. Jones, Prof. W. W. Grant, W. S. Fish.

The board met last evening at the Denson, took dinner together, and repaired to the parlors for business. An organization was effected by the election of the following officers:

President-Dr. John M. Coulter. Vice-presidents-Dr. Stott, Dr. Smart, Dr. John. Treasurer-W. S. Fish Secretary-W. W. Grant. Executive Committee-Rev. D. R. Lucas. W. Grant, Rev. H. A. Buchtel, W. S. Fish, Rev.

Rules and regulations for the college were then adopted, as follows: 1. The Indiana Normal Training College shall

have a two-fold object: first, to prepare Sunday-school teachers and other lay-workers for their duties; second, to furnish all Christians such knowledge of the Bible as will enable them to study it to their spiritual profit.

2. The first object shall be sought through a series of training-schools and classes, established wherever can be gathered for the purpose a company of teachers or of persons proposing to be-

3. The second object shall be sought through a series of schools of the English Bible, estabshed in churches, wherever pastors can be enlisted in their support.

4. The course of study and practice to be pursued in these schools shall be that prescribed by the American Institute of Religious Educa-

tion, an interdenominational society, organized to extend this work into all parts of the United ates and Canada. 5. The text-books to be used shall be those repared for the said American Institute by its neral superintendent, Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D. and approved by its literature council compose of ministers of different denominations.

6. To insure uniformity and thoroughness the schools shall be organized upon the plans out-lined in the directory of the American Inititute, copies of which may be had free of charge by addressing the president of the faculty at Indian-7. All pupils in these schools and classes may

be registered in the office of the college and reper annum, and all registered members of any school or class, upon the completion of the course, shall receive a diploma on payment of \$1, and all registration and diploma fees shall be paid to the American Institute to assist in its work. 8. The course shall be two years in extent, a mior and a senior, each year divided into four erms of eight weeks each, making sixty-four weeks in all, each term bearing the name of s

Freek letter, from Alpha to Theta. Classes and chools may be formed at any time. On graduating members of training-schools r classes shall be admitted to the Alpha-Theta Society and members of schools of the English Bible into the Berean Society, through which two societies advanced work with the Bible shall

10. The faculty of this college shall be a president, vice-presidents, lecturers and tutors. The general superintendent of the American Institute shall be ex officio president of the faculty, and the vice-president and lecturers shall be elected by the board of regents, by whom their duties shall be defined. The tutors shall be chosen as required in the directory.

11. The seat of the college shall be in the city of Indianapolis, where suitable rooms shall be provided, and where a registrar shall be employed to keep record of its schools and classes and to conduct its correspondence.

12. The expenses of the college, estimated at

12. The expenses of the college, estimated at \$5,000 per annum, shall be raised by subscription, and shall be arranged in one thousand

shares at \$5 per share. 13. The commencement of the college shall be of the regents, at which time graduates shall re-ceive diplomas, undergraduates shall be promoted, and various exercises shall be had, designed to exhibit the affairs of the college to the Chris-

14. The regents may call a semi-annual conference of educators, scholars, ministers and others in the city of Indianapolis for the purpose of reviewing the work of the college to the end that the influence of earnest workers in this feld may be had to advance the cause. 15. Each year the board of regents shall publish a year book containing information of the college, the regulations, the names of the board, the list of schools and classes, the number and

its funds, and other information. The Rev. Mr. Dexter, pastor of the People's Congregational Church, this city, was elected as tinancial agent of the college, and the election of vice-president of the faculty and the registrar and the selection of rooms and other minor matters were referred to the executive committee. The members of the board manifested much interest in the movement.

names of graduates, the names of subscribers to

## NEW BANK EXAMINER.

Hiram Teter Appointed by Auditor Henderson to Succeed Harry H. Francis.

Auditor of State Henderson appointed a State bank examiner yesterday in the person of Hiram Teter, of Brazil. The appointment is made to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Harry H. Francis, of Michigan Mr. Teter was a candithe place when Mr. Francis was appointed. There were numerous other applicants, but the claims and qualifications of these two were so nearly matched that Mr. Henderson says that if he had had two places to fill he would have given the other to Teter. The latter was promised that, in case of a vacancy in the office of bank examiner, he should have it, and his appointment is in fulfillment of that promise.

Mr. Teter has for some time been engaged in the practice of law. Previous to engaging in the law he was deputy clerk of Clay county. He is a Buckeye by birth, having been born at Chillicothe, O., fortysix years ago. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, is a politician of some note and stands well wherever he is known.

Swindled an Insurance Company, A requisition was assued to the Governor of Illinois yesterday afternoon for Edward A. Cantley, wanted for having secured, under false pretenses, \$75 from the Home Protective Aid Association of Chicago. Cantley represented that he and injured his leg, and, on this representation. he was paid the above amount by the company As soon as he received the money it was learned that he had made a false report. He was arrested in the northeastern part of this State.

Jewish New Year.

The Jewish New Year 5652 from the creation began last evening at sunset. Services were held last night at the Market-street temple appropriate to the event, and these will be con-